

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1838.

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post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
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A. ADVERTISING.
A square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$1; six months \$1.50, twelve months
\$3. Longers in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
THE LOVES OF MISTER M'CAULEY,
(NOT OF THE ANGELS.)

This wooing is nothing but folly.
It leads poor fellows astray,
I aim'd at the heart of Miss Molly,
A gay dashing belle of Mount Holly,
Be off, she cried, Mister M'Cauley,
Your time you are fooling away.

I sank into deep melancholy,
Till hope lent a glimmering ray,
I address'd Miss Letitia Schooley—
Dear madam, my passion is holy;
Be off, she cried, Mister M'Cauley,
Your time you are fooling away.

Then I step'd towards Mistress Duvaly,
A widow, fat, buxsome and gay;
Lord madam, your person is jolly,
My affections are plac'd on you solely;
Be off, she cried, Mister M'Cauley,
Your time you are fooling away.

Rejected thus, by the sex wholly,
I intend to live single and gay;
Since loving is all a roley polley,
I will no more attempt it by jolly—
Thank you, Ladies, for Mister M'Cauley,
His time no more fooling away.

THE CRACKER.

Mr. E., a physician well known for
his skill in mental disorders, saw arrive
at his gate one morning, a lady who
seemed forty years old, although still
young and fresh. Madame la Comtesse
d—, was admitted within the gate of
the celebrated physician. The countess
introduced herself on the spot, and spoke
as a mother in desolation and despair, in
the following terms:

"Sir, you see a woman a prey to the
most violent chagrin. I have a son, he
is very dear to me as well as to my hus-
band; he is our only son."

Tears like rain fell from her eyes, as
she shed over the tomb of Malouzelus.

"Ah, yes!—Y—es, sir! and for some
time we have suffered the most horrible
fears. He is now at the age when the
passions develop. Although we gratify
all his wishes, money, liberty, &c., he
evinces many signs of demerit. The
most remarkable is, that he is always
talking about jewellery or of diamonds,
which he has sold or given to some wo-
man, all unintelligible. We suppose that
he has become amorous of a woman, no
better, perhaps, than she should be, and
that he has involved himself in burthen-
some engagements to satisfy his desires.
This, sir, is but a conjecture. The father
and I are lost in sounding the cause of
his folly."

"Well, madam, bring your son here."

"Ah, to-morrow, sir—by all means, at
noon."

"That will do."

The doctor respectfully conducted the
lady to her carriage, not forgetting to
scan the coat of arms and the laces.

The next morning the Countess drove
to a famous Jeweller, and after having a
long time chattered a set of 30,000
crowns, she finally purchased it. She
negligently drew a purse from her retic-
ule, found there ten thousand francs in
bank notes, and spread them out; but
immediately gathering them up, she said
to the Jeweller, "You had better send a
person with me. My husband will pay
him. I find I have not the entire sum."

The Jeweller made a sign to a young
man, who proudly delighted to go in such
an equipage, started off with the Count-
ess M. She drove to the Doctor's door,
and whispered to him, "This is my son,
I leave him with you." To the young
man she said,—"My husband is in his
study, walk in; he will pay you."

The young man went in. The Countess
and the carriage went off, at first slow,
and noiseless; soon after the horses gal-
loped.

"Ah, well, young man," said the phy-
sician, you understand the business, I
suppose. Let us see; how do you feel?
What is going on in this young head?"

"What passes in my head, sir? Noth-
ing except settling for the set of dia-
monds."

"We understand all that," said the

doctor, gently pushing aside the bill. "I
know, I know."

"If the gentleman knows the amount,
no more remains but to pay the cash."

"Indeed! indeed! Be calm—where
did you get your diamonds? what has be-
come of them? Say as much as you will;
I will listen patiently."

"The business is to pay me, sir, forty
thousand crowns."

"Wherefore?"

"How, wherefore?" said the young
man, whose eyes began to glisten.

"Yes, why should I pay you?"

"Because, Madame, the countess, has
just purchased the diamonds at our
house."

"Good! here we have you. Who is
the Countess?"

"Your wife," and he presented the bill.

"But do you know, young man, that I
have the honor to be a physician and a
widower?"

Here the young man became trans-
ported, and the doctor called his domes-
tics, and bade them seize him by the
hands and feet, which raised his trans-
port to fury. He cried "thief! murderer!"
but at the end of a quarter of an hour he
calmed down, explained every thing so-
berly, and terrible light began to dawn
upon the doctor.

Notwithstanding all the search that
could be made this singular theft, so wit-
ty, so original from the scene of the phy-
sician and the young man, was never
discovered. The ingrate had taken care
to conceal every trace of herself. The
driver and lackeys were all accomplices.
The carriage was hired, and this history
remains a monument in the memoir of
jewellers.

THE CUP OF POISON.

WEWIL, unfortunate as he was in his
jokes, was no less so in his more serious
attempts; his whole career was one
grand mistake—cloping with a sweet
young lady who was reported to be a
fortune, he discovered, too late to retract,
that she was the dowerless daughter of
an extravagant insolvent. To add to his
disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an
incorrigible shrew, whose very eloquent
tongue annoyed him unceasingly.

Proud, however, of his boasted tact
and abilities, Weevil resolved to tame
her, and after pondering some months
upon the subject, resolved to put in form
the following novel and extraordinary
experiment:

Having purchased some white arsenic,
upon the paper of which was duly printed
'arsenic—poison,' he consigned the
deleterious mineral to the flames, and
replenished the envelope with white su-
gar. Watching his opportunity when
Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he
calmly proceeded to the closet, and pour-
ing out a cup of milk, mixed up the sweet
poison.

"Jane," cried he in a melancholy tone,
stirring the potion with the forefinger of
his right hand,—"Jane, listen to me for
a few short moments—I shall not be a
burden to you."

His look and impressive manner si-
lenced the storm. Quaffing the draught
at one gulp, he cast the cup into the grate
and threw the paper upon the ground.

"What have you done?" shrieked Mrs.
Weevil, snatching up the paper, and turn-
ing pale as Parian marble.

"Poison," muttered Jesse, with the most
thrilling tragedy look he could assume;
and clapping his hand to his face, he
buried his head in the cushion of the sofa.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence,
ensued—Jesse ventured to peep between
his two fingers, expecting to see his rib
extended on the hearth rug in a swoon,
but she had vanished.

"Where the dickens has she gone?" cried
he, rising. "Jane"—no answer. He
rested upon his elbow and listened. A
trampling of many feet upon the stairs
aroused him from his posture; and the
next moment his better half rushed wildly
into the room, followed by three men
and the servant maid.

"My dear Mr. Weevil," said the fore-
most gentleman in black, in whom Jesse
recognised a neighboring apothecary,
"what could have compelled you to this
rash act?"

Weevil was really alarmed by the
crowd which he had so unexpectedly
brought about his ears.

"What act?" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"

"Nonsense—nonsense!"—said Weevil.

"Where is the cup, madam?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs.
Weevil, sobbing aloud; but here is the
horrible paper."

The apothecary looked at the paper,
shook his head, shrugged his shoulders,
and then looked significantly at his as-
sistants, who immediately laid violent
hands upon the disconcerted Weevil, &c.
threw him at length upon the sofa.

"What the devil are you about?" de-
manded Jesse, glaring wildly upon the
medical operator, as he drew a stomach
pump from his coat pocket.

"You must submit, sir," said he, "resis-
tance will avail you nothing."

"Pooh! pooh! nonsense—pon my soul

'twas only a joke!—a mere ruse—don't
be a fool," cried Jesse, struggling. "May
I die if—"

The forcible introduction of the admi-
rable machine, put an end to further op-
position. Weevil kicked and plunged in
vain. The whole operation was admirably
performed; and feeble, spiritless, and
exhausted, the unfortunate patient was
left extended on the couch. The apoth-
ecary promised to send a composing
draught immediately, and left him in the
meanwhile to the tender care of his wife,
who alternately wept and scolded; wind-
ing up her hysterical harangue with a
better remark upon his cruelty in wish-
ing to leave her unprotected for!

Downfall of Napoleon—His last inter-
view with his Mother, &c.

The following are extracts from the Memoirs
of Queen Hortense, by Madame de Cochelet,
lately published in Europe:

"The Queen went in the afternoon to
the Malisee, whither I had the honor
of accompanying her. I remained in the
saloon whilst the Queen was with the
Emperor; I presently saw her walking
in the garden with Madame Mere, whilst
the Emperor, a few paces further off, was
talking with his brother Lucien. All at
once cries of 'Long live the Emperor,'
made us run to the windows. Crowds of
people, exasperated by the abdication,
surrounded the palace and gardens, call-
ing loudly for the Emperor; and when they
perceived him walking, several men
scaled the walls to approach him; they
threw themselves at his feet, and with
those touching tones which come from
the heart, besought him not to abandon
them, to renounce the project of abdic-
ation, which drove them to despair, and
to put himself at their head to go and re-
prieve the enemy."

"The Emperor's mother was the last
of the imperial family, who came to take
leave of the Emperor. Talma, who in
the uniform of the National Guard, had
repaired to Malmaison to see the great
man before his departure, visited me the
next day, and told me how much he had
been affected at the Emperor having re-
ceived him, after the order had been given
not to let another person enter; that
the Emperor appeared gratified at his
visit, and had manifested much interest
for him. 'Of what a fine tragic scene
have I been witness, Madame de Cochelet,'
said Talma, with the fiery anim-
ation of his character. What a spec-
tacle was the separation of Madame
Mere and her son! She could not drag
any sign of emotion from the Emperor;
but what expressions she threw into those
fine features, that attitude, and how
much probably was in her thoughts! The
emotion of the Empress mother declared
itself in two large tears which trickled
down her fine antique face, and her
tongue pronounced only these three
words, when she gave him her hand at
the moment of departure, 'Farewell my
son!' The Emperor's answer was equally
laconic, 'My mother, adieu!' then they
embraced; such was their separation,
doomed to be eternal."

"At his arrival at Rochefort, the Em-
peror met there his brother Joseph, who
was about to embark for the Netherlands
in a vessel of that nation; the voyage
was completed without mishap, avoiding
the English cruisers. A Danish captain,
whose vessel was considered a fast sail-
er, and which was in the road of La Ro-
chelle, offered to transport the Emperor
to New York, and said he would answer
with his head for the success of the en-
terprise; but he made one special con-
dition; it was, that the Emperor should
embark alone, and should conceal him-
self in a chest; the Emperor refused.—
There was yet a means of delivering the
Emperor from the English; the attach-
ment which his brother Joseph felt for
him was a guarantee that it would not
have been proposed in vain; Joseph must
have put on the grey great coat and the
peculiar hat of the Emperor, and sur-
rounded by faithful adherents, have al-
lowed himself to be taken by the English
in his stead. The striking resemblance
in face, and not an inch difference in
height, would have made it almost impos-
sible to discover the ingenious stratagem.
The English in possession of Joseph,
would have hastened to conduct him to
the banks of the Thames; the Emperor
would more easily have passed into
America, as the English cruising fleet
would have left the coast. I have often
reasoned with the Queen, and we both
agreed to its success. 'If the Emperor
or his brother had thought of it, it would
have been a noble page in the history of
Joseph's life,' said the Queen, and I
know him well; he would not have let
such an opportunity escape of devoting
himself for his brother."

"John," said a traveller to a farmer's
boy, who was hoeing, 'your corn is small,'
'Yes, we planted the small kind,' 'But
it looks dwarfish and yellow.' 'Yes, we
planted the yellow sort.' 'I mean you
will not get more than half a crop, do
you understand me?' 'O, yes, I under-

stand, we don't expect to, for we planted
on shares."

RUSSIA BEFORE THE WORLD.—A me-
chanic in Russia has succeeded in mak-
ing a steam man. It is probably, one
of the most interesting ever offered to
the world. It is a large colossal statue,
the feet of which are placed upon wheels
on a rail road; and as he goes thunder-
ing over the course, the steam comes puff-
ing out of his nostrils in a manner to
give the appearance of Satan.

It is a gratuitous assumption and an
injurious one to our city in the Boston
Gazette to assert, that the experiment of
wooden pavements in New York is a
failure.—N. Y. Star.

FATAL.—The Monroe (Mich.) Times
mentions as among the disadvantageous
effects of the drought this season, that a
farmer in one of the neighboring towns,
a few days since found 47 of his hogs
snuggly packed away in a well which
was located in their pasture—dead of
course. Several such instances have
occurred, in that region, where swine,
after the drought had exhausted the us-
ual supply of water, had plunged into
wells which had been carelessly left un-
covered, and perished.

ALL IN ALL.—In the west there is a
man who is a chaste writer—an elo-
quent preacher—an honest pedlar—a
first rate fiddler, and above all a good
man. He had better visit old Connecti-
cut and reform the people there, and
then come this way.

One of the Siamese Twins, Mr. Chang,
has been arrested for assault and battery
in Boston. His associate brother, Eng,
refuses to be arrested with him, and
threatens a suit for false imprisonment.
This is a puzzling case for the lawyers.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lex-
ington, on the 1st day of October, 1838,
which if not taken out in three months, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Anderson Wm sr. 3 Alexander John
Anderson Joseph W. Alexander Mary Mrs
Anderson Henry Esq Adams William
Anderson Geo W Armstrong Robert F
Anderson Oliver Col 2 Armstrong William
Anderson Thos J Argabright John
Anderson Betsy Mrs Ansley William T 2
Allen Abijah Adams Enoch
Allen Madison Ashby J
Allen Betsey Mrs Angel William
Allen Edward Annett George W
Allison Lander B Aston Harry S
Banks Thomas M C Bowen Daniel Capt 2
Banks Henry Byrnes Peter Charles 2
Beacham Jesse Brooks John & Co
Bell William H Boggs Robert C 2
Berry Newton Burks Benj. G. 2
Bayess James Bryne Sarah H Miss
Bass Samuel Brown James
Baxter Jermain Buford John Jr
Bradley R N Brodus Thos
Beall James M Boyer G W Tailor
Blaine John L Burch James M Dr
Bartlett E B Bowman William
Bartlett Ann Mrs Brown Elizabeth
Bachus Elizabeth Buchannan Martha
Badger Mr Borbridge Mr, horse tra-
der
Baird John Tailor Bonar William H
Bass Augustus C Bryan W T
Baits John Brown C C
Bates Lewis Bridges John
Baker David Brown C C 2
Bell David, Sr Bliss Leonard
Blaly Francis Miss Brown Dinah
Bradley Denes Bridges William A
Blair Edward Burks William
Berrymann Mrs Ann Brooks Walter
Breckinridge Robert H Barton G W
Belknap James T Bryan & Payne
Breckinridge E M Brooks William T
Best William H Bryan Wm T
Braneagin Edward 3 Bryan Wm T
Boyd Robert Byrnes E E
Broncman Thomas S Bryan Mary E
Carrall Margaret Miss Crook David
Cabell John N Collins Thomas
Cary Fintin Craft Harrison
Craig Charles 2 Cromwell William
Craig Joseph Jr Coates Malnor G
Craig John A Cooter E Miss
Craig Sarah J Crine Freeling
Craig Silas Chould Richard
Carden William G Colclazier James
Carrington Daniel Christian Harriet Mrs
Campbell Thomas Crowell John Col 2
Calvert Catharine Crook Isaac
Chamberline John Curtright Louis M Miss
Clanton Croughmough David
Chapman Cooley Eliza Miss
Clark John 2 Cox John
Clark James M Chub A T
Clark James M Chubert Lewen
Clarke Asst. Surg Cooper Valentine
Carroll Sophia E Miss Coleman E M
Clark Henry Cox Jos H
Clare Miss Courtney Thomas
Cresman Abraham Cropper Thos C
Clemonds John J L C & Co
Cleghy Alexander Crowder James B
Chaney Rebecca Miss Cooper Benjamin
Curry America Cooper B G
Cunningham A B 2 Christopher David
Cordel Nancy Cook Frederick
Clendaren Sarah Mrs D
Day Sarah Mrs Daffner K
Daniels Thomas Donnelly Charles
Davis Elizabeth Miss Dorsey L P Mrs
Davidson James F Dunlap John R Col
Dawson James Dunlap Thomas W 3
Davenport Rich G Duell Elizabeth
Davenport James W Dunlap George
Davis Hugh R Dohm William
Davenport Mary J Doly Benjamin
Darnaby B M Dr Downing Elizabeth M
Davis Malinda Mrs Miss
Davidson G Duvall J G
Daly L Capt Donohoe Charles
Devers Samuel Dishon William
Delany Doctor Dougherty

Derrin John Monier Dodd Mary Francis
Devon Elizabeth L Mrs Miss
Delany Daniel Dunn Robt J Maj
E

Evadri Antonio Ellis Thomas O
Elliott Chas Eastham Humphrey
Eblin J P Emmons Sylvester 2
Ershine James P Estle Roads R 2
Evans Samuel N 2 F
Foster Doctor Flint Henry
Fauling Elus Felch Aaron
Felts William J Fortune John A
Fleming Wm R Ford William
Finkle Nimrod Fields Mrs
Ford Benjamin Fisher Elizabeth Mrs
Figg John G

Gray William Graves John C
Graig Philip Garrison John
Grant Willis Gallaway Lewis G
Green H Ginkins Chas
Griffin Samuel 2 Gilispy G
Green John Gill J J
Green Mary Miss Goss Enoch
Gatwood Mary Miss Gibson Chas
Gray Mariah Mrs Griffith Adaline Miss
Gray Robt, watchma Grubb Joseph
Gooney Nathan L Gordon John, sr
Gordon John, jr Goodnight Michael
Graft George Gilmore William
Gray Thomas Gilbert Meit
Gragg Joseph Gilpin A D, Solicitor
Green James Geurin Henry
Green Leticia Goff James
Graves Sidney Gilbert Albert, Master
Graves Thomas C Gilcuddy Timothy
Green David H

Hardings William Henderson Samuel
Haydon Susan E Miss Henry John
Bappy James Hedington N
Hall Caroline Miss Hempstead D B
Harcourt R Headly John
Haskins Eliza C Herron David
Harrison James Henry Horney
Hall Sarah M Mrs Hingle Robert
Harris Edward Hibben Arnold Wells
Hauser William A Hudgen Abner
Hanna James F Hughes Hugh W
Hayne Nancy B Miss Hicks John
Hall James H Hogan John W
Haley Harrison Hornes Harriett
Haynes James Holland John
Haley Michael Holladay Martha
Hamilton John G Humes Cornelia
Hackett William Hogan Ezra
Harrison J H Hurley Henry
Harp Conrod Higgins Elias
Harris John Hurler Mary Ann Mrs
Harris Nathaniel Rev Horner A
Hart Thomas M Hunt Louisa Miss
Hawkins Walker Hostutier Jake
Happy Joseph Hues Michael
Hutchinson Solomon Hutcherson William
Hensley James Holiday Martha Ann
J

Jeffers B A, M D Johnson Mary
Jeffers James C Jackson Andrew
Jackson Thos Jackson Stephen M
Jouett Ann H Miss K

Kent David Kirkpatrick John
Keston Preston Kenney Rort P
Kemp Elizabeth Kelly Ezekiel
Kemper Levi Kennet James N
Kent William L

Logan William Laughlin Arthur
Logan Abigail Loud Fielding
Lapham H Lynn M
Logan D C 2 Loudman Geo W 2
Lewia Alpinus Lightbody John
Lard Thomas Lightman Mary Miss
Leitch Robert R Livingston R F
Lane Jacob Lyle John R
Logan Mrs Lover Frances Mrs
Lawson David Laughran Arthur
Lowe E M

Mahone John R 6 Morris James
Mahone James M 4 Morgan George
Mahone Francis E Miss Morley Joseph
Mathews Rebecca Miss Muller John
Marshall Martha Miss Moulton G W
Merrell Sophia Mrs 2 Minor Thomas
Meek Catharine Miss Mitchell B R 2
Medcalfe Mrs Miles Chas
Mayers John Morris James E Dr
Masteron William Morris D
Mason B M D Morris William
Mason Mary Miss Morland Mr
Matthews Samuel Mitchell M B Miss
Mercer John Moore Henry
Mot John P Moore John
Mot Robert Moore Nathaniel
Montague Thomas 2 Moore Mary Mrs
Montague Eljah Moore Wm S
Myers E Moore C C
Macy Samuel Moore John W
Mellon Walter Moore Jane W Miss
Miller Mr Moore N B
Miller Elisha Moore Thornton
Miller Isaac Moore Samuel R
Miller George Moore Robert
Miller John oses Alexander

McNeill John H McMarran J T
McAnn Minella McKinney J S
McDonald John McElroy James
McNispy John McBoyd William
McMahan Mr McKenzie James
McLanahan Eliz miss McCoskey B F Dr
McGee Seath McLaughlin John J
McAllister John McGlashan Chas
McKay Harrison B McLeary John
McNitt William McLeod John
McMunnas Patrick McIsaac Rebecca miss
McGee Deau McConnell Margaret
McAlia Franklin miss
McAnitt James MConnell Robt
N

Nesbitt Wilson Col 5 Nelson B
Neal Charles Neal Ann Mrs
Newcum William 2 Norton Louisa miss
Newberry Wm H 4 Nuttall D L Dr
Napper Sarah, widow O

Orton S M Owens J D W
Owsley Wm Hon Offitt E N
O'Neil T J Off Lewancey, miss
P

Pettis Ransdale Pringle James S
Plant P Price William 2
Payne Henry Powr T W
Patterson John W Porter J B
Paigs David S Poindexter Robt
Patterson Archibald K Proctor Neal
Parish S M Pomeroy Chy
Parson Jacob Porter J K
Pierison John Peaboddy Edmund G
Perry Ransdale Phelps Abigail miss
Perrit G A Polk George
Price John H Pogue Samuel

Reynolds Jas C R
Reiley J P R
Randall Richard 2 Risque Mr attorney at
Rees Veruille Mrs Rogers Isaac
Reynolds Robt P Rogers Elizabeth Mrs
Reynolds James Rogers Mary Mrs
Reimington John Rogers Eliza Mrs
Ransay Francis A Rogers Edwards 2
Roy John Riley John
Richardson John C Robinson John B
Rogers William H Robinson J S
Rogers Robert Robinson Joseph
Richardson Aaron Rutland Edward
Rhines Elceor Rollins J W
Ritner Sanford 2 Robertson Sally Mrs 2
Russell Charles, clod 2 Roberts Abner Dr
Rogers John Rumsey F
Rogers Lewis 2 Robertson John S 2
Roberts William G Rudisill John

Sharp Margaret Mrs Smith D B
Sanders Saml E Smith John
Shackelford Wm Spriggle Elizabeth Mrs
Shaw L Scott Samuel T
Shelton James Snodder John D
Seiver S M 3 Scott Matilda Mrs
Stewart William A Steele John
Shelby George A Simons Mrs
Steel Louisa miss Simons Mrs
Steel B Stoops Cynthia Mrs
Steel Susan miss Stimpson Margaret miss
Smece James Stubbs William
Spears Lee W Sutter John C
Seip John Sutton Joseph
Stevenson James W Stinson Arnilda T
Shelvey David Stone R S
Simon A G Stoops Washington
Stone Micajah Stoops W H
Stones J G Singleton John
Smith George 2 Singleton Francis
Smith Robt Shinglebougher Jedd-
Smith Isaac son
Smith James M Simpson Cathariga
Smith Emily P Mrs 3
Smith Jas B Simpson John
Smith E J Swinpan John
T

Taylor C H Thornton Mary miss
Taylor Hubbard Thompson Joseph M
Taylor James F Thompson Joseph M
Taylor John Thompson J Henry
Thorp Franklin 2 Thompson Mason
Taul P John Thompson James K
Talley B H Thompson William 4
Thadnally Thomas Turpin D Holmes
Tanner Harvey Todd Mary A miss
Talbert Mary P Todd Elizabeth miss
Tankersly George 2 Townsend Mary Ann
Tarleton Caleb Thome William
Tankersly Fountain Turbott James
Thare Isaac Turner Mary miss
Tracy Michael Turley Sam
Tidiche Rocco 2 Turner John B
Thomey Henry Tyre Joseph

Venable Joseph Valentine Winfield S 2
Vaughn Washington Vaughn Cornelius
Vandoren Wm H Rev W

Walker George Wanicker Mr
Walker Sarah M Mrs Ware Susan miss
Walker H M Warfield Basil H
Walker Robert Webb Anna T
Watson Mrs Webb John T Maj
Watson Arch Webb Lucy C
Watson Joseph Webb Louisa Mrs
Watson O P Wheeler Charles N
Wallace Richard Welch Sylvester
Wallace Letitia P Welner J G
Wallis Thos M Welleser Saml
Wallace William Welcher J W Dr
Weed Lyander Wickerson
Weeder W Wilkinton T G
Weedle J Williamson Thos T
Whently Seth Wright Helen miss
Wigart Horace A White James
Weun John or Sarah White Geo F
Wetzer Jane F White D F
Williams John G Whiting Eliza Mrs
Williams Edward Woodward W H
Williams C H Hon Wortham John B
Wilson John Wooding R S
Wilson Horrace Woodley John
Wilson James Woodford Major
Willis John A Woodford William
Willis H M Woodson Saml H
Wickliff Aron Y

Young Charles P
Yates Michael Yost Margaret
Young Ambrose Zazzo Jr

JOSEPH PICKLIN, P. M.
Persons calling for advertised letters,
will please to say they are advertised.

MUSTARD SEED.

A LIBERAL price will be given for it. Ap-
ply at the Yellow House on High street,
4th door below Upper street.

N. BURROWS,
Or at the Store, North corner of the Market
House, of
Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-7w*

SPUN COTTON.

WARRANTED of the very best quality,
of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be
given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD
CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel
up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I
will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.
August 23, 1838.—34U

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, having purchased the
Stock of GOODS belonging to THOMAS
N. GAINES, in the Store Rooms formerly
occupied by E. J. Winter, (between Huggins
corner and Rainey & Ferguson's, Main street,)
respectfully informs his friends, and the public
that he will offer the STOCK ON HAND, con-
sisting of

Cloths and Cassimeres; Flannels and Blankets;
Merrinos, Silks and Satins, Painted Laces &
Muslins; Calicoes, Gingham and Domestic
Groceries, and a great variety of seasonable
Fancy Goods.

At very reduced prices for CASH, or to punc-
tual dealers on time. Persons wishing to make
purchases are invited to give me an early call,
as I am determined to sell them BARBAINS.

J. G. MORRISON.
Lexington, August, 1838.

N. B.—I wish to purchase, payable in Goods
at Cash prices, 2,000 yards Coarse and Fine
Jeans; 2,000 yards Coarse and Fine Linsey;
5,000 yards Tow Linen; 1,000 pairs Coarse
Yarn Socks; 500 pairs Stockings, to be deliv-
ered between this and the 1st of October next.
Persons having such articles, as the above for
sale, would do well to give me a call before they
sell, as I will give them fair prices.

32-1m. J. G. M.

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Albany Argus.
THE INFAMOUS FABRICATION.

We have by the Great Western, and through other channels, the facts in relation to the arrest of Webb, at Bristol. The note was for \$2,760. It matured on the 7th of June, two weeks after Mr. Van Buren's departure from the country. Of the existence of the note Mr. V. B. was altogether ignorant. It was sent out by the first packet after maturity, by a merchant of the city of New York, an active political friend of Webb, and addressed to his agent in London, with instructions to proceed to its collection, but to do so with all delicacy and to treat Webb as a gentleman of honor!! So regarding that individual, the London agent addressed him a private note, advising him of the demand sent to his hands, and expressing his readiness to place the matter upon the most favorable footing. For the rest, the London agent will speak for himself.

61, CHURCHSIDE, LONDON,
July 19th 1838.

"Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ultimo, but have received no further instructions than those contained in your letter.

Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by Mr. Jordon that he was resident at Fenton's Hotel in St. James' street. On enquiry there I learned that he had left there some days previously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that he intended being in London and remaining there for about a fortnight previous to his leaving the country. I called on Monday last at his hotel, and learned there that they did not know where to forward letters to him, and I have but just learned that he intended leaving this per the Great Western steam ship, which sails on Saturday next, and I therefore conclude that he has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper. I shall by to night's mail send down a confidential clerk to apply to him for payment, and in the event of his not getting cash or security, to hold him to bail, as his conduct and silence in regard to my letter, induce me to believe that he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

I remain yours truly,

H. LLOYD.

Esq., New York.

Of these proceedings Mr. Van Buren was in no respect cognizant; and his only connection with the affair was, when called upon by the agent in London, to testify to the signature of Judge Lansing, of this city, before whom the affidavit in relation to the note had been taken.

It is from this circumstance alone, and with a perfect knowledge that Mr. Van Buren participated in no respect in the affair of the collection of the note or the arrest, that the politron of the Courier and Enquirer has deliberately planned and carried out an attack upon that gentleman, unparalleled for wantonness and falsehood. That Webb and Weed should resort to a mutual scheme to defame an absent American citizen, at any violation of truth and decency, will surprise no one to whom their general profligacy of character is known. But that the Daily Advertiser of this city, in the absence of Mr. Van Buren should volunteer a repetition and endorsement of the statement, with a full knowledge of the denial of the allegations by the friends of the gentleman, but without an allusion to it, will at least surprise such as had expected, under impressions derived from its general course, other things at its hands.

With regard to the legality of the demand upon Webb, we know nothing. It is sufficient for our purpose, and for all the interest we take in the matter, to show that Mr. Van Buren has been in no respect a party to the affair, and that the statements under the responsible signature of Webb, and repeated by the Evening Journal and Daily Advertiser, are wanton and deliberate calumnies. But if the demand be illegal—if the note was obtained under false pretences—and if the holder in March last agreed that it never should be presented for payment if I [Webb] would abstain from making known the circumstances under which it was obtained, and not go before the Grand Jury to ask an indictment for swindling—if all these allegations be true, it is then a matter to be settled between Webb and his personal and political friend, Mr. D. K. Minor, late of the N. Y. American, by whom the note was obtained, and by whom it was transferred, as valid paper to other hands. We will barely remark, however, that the note has been in the hands of the present holder since July, 1837, and that no occurrence, as is falsely said to have taken place in March last, had an existence, in any manner or form, so far as he is in the question.

No Party Men.—The celebrated Dean Swift, in a passage in one of his essays, thus felicitously hits the true character of a "no party man":

"A MAN OF NO PARTY.—Whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, is of no party; but it is such a party as he is ashamed to own.—For, even while he says he is of no party, you may observe from the whole drift of his discourse that he is plainly prejudiced in favor of one party, and that, too always the worst. And the true reason of his not declaring is, that he thinks the party not yet strong enough to protect him. The justice of the cause or the goodness of the intention seems to be wholly out of this gentleman's scheme.

The only distinction he goes by is to be politically of no party, that he may be occasionally of either. Others there are, who are really of a party, and don't know it; they carry on designs, which are kept secret from them; and those indeed are such insignificant tools of a party that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are machines purely passive, and, without any will of their own obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them. But you shall never hear a man of true principles say he is a man of no party; he declares he is of a party, if resolutely to stand by and defend the Constitution must be called being of a party. But the other party, it seems, must be divided into two sorts; those who are of a party, and those who are of no party at all. With the gentlemen who apply this latter expression to themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they prevaricate grossly (not to use a more unmanly expression) while they give out the contrary; if they are not, they ought to be ashamed of such an infamous neutrality, and of deserting that cause which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend."

Popularity of the Sub Treasury.—The Opposition press in this section of the Union, are laboring hard to propagate the false opinion that Mr. Van Buren has acted most unwisely in staking the reputation of his Administration, and of his re-election, upon the very unpopular measure of the Sub-Treasury; while their very efforts to prove it gives the falsehood to the assertion. If it were true that this constitutional Treasury recommendation is unpopular, and had rendered him so, it would require no labored efforts at their hands to convince us of it. The best evidence would be the insignificance to which that unpopularity would consign both him and his recommendation. It requires no effort, and calls for none on the part of the Republicans, to prove that Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and the darling object of their heart, or their pocket, the establishment of a National Bank, are unpopular here, because the want of notice is the best evidence of the fact. The truth is the great popularity of the recommendation of the President to abolish the connection between Bank and State, in the South and Southwestern States, and its daily growing strength here, is a sore in the eyes of the Bank Whigs, and hence their indefatigable labor to defame it, and to misrepresent the motives of the mover before the people. All will not do it.—*Delaware Gazette.*

From the Western Emigrant.

MORMON TROUBLES AGAIN.

In our last we gave some account of the rise, progress, and termination of the Mormon troubles, and expressed the hope that we should hear no more of it; but on Tuesday we were informed by a passenger from on board the Kansas, who called at our office, that the boat on her passage down, stopped at De Witt, a Mormon Town, in Carroll county, and while there, he was informed that from the threats and menaces of some of the citizens of the county the Mormons had come to the determination to defend their possessions if attacked. The people in the county, as our informant understood had determined that the Mormons should not remain there, and had threatened to drive them out of the country; and the Mormons were equally resolute in their determination to defend themselves against any attempt of the kind.—It was the opinion of our informant from the indications alluded to, that before this, the warfare had commenced; what its issue may be if once it comes to blows we cannot undertake to predict, bad enough however we fear; several other gentlemen from the same boat, informed us that a force of about 200 men had been collected together under the command of Maj.—back of the Town of De Witt and had given the Mormons until Tuesday last to leave the place; threatening at the same time, that in the event of the refusal or neglect to do so, they would be driven out victoriously. The Mormons in the town mustered a force of about 76 men.

P. S. After the above was penned we were informed that the first gentleman alluded to above, was a Mormon and brother to Joe Smith.

The more we hear of the Mormon difficulties the more we are confirmed in the belief, that from first to last, the citizens have been more in fault than the Mormons.

MORMONS.—Rumor is very busy in spreading tales about the Mormons, and the measures that have been taken against them. Much pains have been taken to get up an excitement against these miserable ignorant fanatics. Much has been said against them by way of prejudicing the public against them, but no acts have been charged sufficient to justify the state of feeling that appears to prevail against them in some of the upper counties. That some of them have spoken foolishly and acted indiscreetly and absurdly is probable, but as a body they appear to have been peaceable and inoffensive.

So far as we can gather from the most authentic statements they have generally acted on the defensive and are in much more danger of being unlawfully attacked than of attacking others. It appears to be a religious persecution that is gotten up against them much like that which has sometimes excited crusades against infidels and heretics. This system of persecution is the very means to give perpetuity and notoriety to these ignor-

ant fanatics and impostors.—It gives to them the opportunity to cry persecution, to obtain public sympathy, and pass off as martyrs. It imparts to them importance and keeps alive their sect, which if let alone would soon fall to pieces. The violence committed on their persons and property in Jackson Co. some years ago no doubt contributed to increase their number and give to their present strength, and every measure of violence and intolerance against them tends to make them more formidable.

This has ever been the effect of persecution. Their absurdities and wild religious notions cannot injure other citizens and under our laws they have the same right to enjoy their religious opinions that other citizens possess. We repeat that if any Mormon violates the law let him be punished according to law, but there can be no necessity for making the whole tribe suffer for the misconduct of a few unruly members. If Rigdon, Wright or Smith violate the laws let them legally, suffer for their own acts.

It is stated upon the authority of Mr. Johnson, a Missionary among the Indians, that the Great Council house erected by the Cherokees, about which much has been said was designed for the purpose of holding camp-meetings, and the object which the Indians had in view in calling a council of the different tribes was intended to concert measures for parceling out the hunting grounds, and with no view to hostile operations against the white people on our frontier settlements, as was apprehended at one time. We are much pleased to learn thus much, and it is the more agreeable as coming from a gentleman on whose statements reliance can be placed. Notwithstanding all this we consider that Gen. Gaines was perfectly justifiable in taking the precautionary measure he did from the aspect presented at the time he received the information from Col. Mason; and we regret to find the Editor of Louisville Journal indulging in unmerited censure on the course Gen. Gaines pursued in the matter, while we cannot consider the General's conduct in any other light than patriotic and praiseworthy.—*Id.*

Lynching.—A barrel of whiskey was recently tarred and feathered, and then consumed by fire, at Valley Forge, Va. after a temperance address by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. The leader of the work of destruction on this was a dealer in ardent spirits." We presume that punishment was inflicted in this case, not so much for mischief previously committed, as for the purpose of preventing its future perpetration.—*Mo. Rep.*

FRANCE.—The editor of the New York Herald writes from France as follows:

"One of the most striking features in the present condition of France is the extraordinary development of a taste for finance, railroads, trade, commerce, and every species of art and improvement. This taste is rising to a passion in the minds of la jeune France, and to Louis Philippe, and the men who made the revolution of 1830, is the nation indebted for it. It is a fact, that here all the leading classes of society are under the same influence which has pervaded the United States for some years past. Railroads are projecting in every quarter, and banks establishing at every commercial point. In an especial degree, the 'credit system,' as we call it in the United States, has just begun to be adopted in this country by government, merchants, and all classes.

"What a singular contrast presented by France to the United States! In the United States, the Government sets itself in opposition to improvements in commercial science, while in France the exact opposite policy is rapidly coming into play. Lafayette, the once celebrated banker, but overwhelmed a few years ago in the fluctuation of the last revolution, is beginning to reappear on the scene of action. He has established a large bank with branches, and others are preparing similar institutions."

Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald, writing from London, says:

In a short time it will become as fashionable among the English nobility to travel in the United States as it now is on the continent. The countess of Westmoreland, with a lovely niece, six servants, a travelling carriage and a medical attendant, embark to-day in the packet ship President for New York.—She has engaged the whole of the lady's cabin for her own use. Her purpose is to travel for two or three years in the U. States. She has some property in Prince Edward's island, which she will also visit. She also visits Canada—the Falls of Niagara—and spends a winter in the South. I should not be surprised to see the Duke of Wellington, and half the English nobility, visit the United States in two or three years. We are on the eve of great changes.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The editor of the New York Star illustrates in a forcible manner, by the relation of the following anecdote, the intimate connection which ocean steam navigation is about to establish between Europe and America.—*Balt. Amer.*

"A smart dapper little fellow, with a pattern book under his arm, called in at one of our large carpet warehouses: 'I have come, sir, for some orders—here is my pattern book, should be happy to serve you.' The proprietor after turning over the leaves, said to the agent, 'Will you have the goodness to leave this book for a day or two, and I will send

it to your lodgings.' "Bless you, sir, I have no particular lodgings; I arrived in the Great Western, took with me a valise and six clean shirts, only used three on the passage. I have run about from store to store until I have received orders for one thousand pieces of Brussels carpeting; you are the last person I have called upon. I am constantly on my feet—I dine when I am at leisure at any eating house that is high, and I pay for my lodging at night—so I have really no settled habitation. I must return in the Great Western to-morrow, as I shall have been absent from home when I get back full forty days—you are the last I have to call upon, and any orders you may please to give me, can be executed and sent to you complete in six weeks from this time per steam ship." Commentary is useless—this traveling agent in 24 days from the time he left home, received orders for \$100,000 of carpeting.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—We last week alluded to the raging of fire in the woods in this vicinity. It continued to increase with fearful rapidity, and to approach with an alarming precision toward the village, from several different points, until last Saturday afternoon, when it was thought advisable to turn out and "fight fire." For several hours the towering flames appeared to sport with "poor weak human exertions" to stay its destructive course, and at several points "tired nature" had given way to it, expecting that before another sun, the little all which it possessed of this world's goods would be "laid low in the dust" of the devouring element.

The wind at dusk, increased to almost a hurricane, and increased the fire, which had already commenced burning in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings of Dr. Williams, Rev. T. Stillman; Mr. E. R. Thompson, and Mrs. Badington, in the southern part of the village, and Lieut. T. S. Brown, and Col. McDonald, on the more western limits, to such an extent that all human exertions were useless. It was at this crisis of affairs that an all-wise Providence interceded, and, to the great joy of all, clouded the heavens, and in an instant as it were, caused a torrent of rain to fall from them. Twenty minutes more, and the whole village would have been in a situation from which no human exertion could rescue it. The rain was the first for nearly four weeks. Although it was a heavy shower, yet so dry was the ground that the streams are not affected by it in the least.

Dunkirk (Chautauque co.) Beacon.

Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, made a successful ascension on Monday. The balloon passed over the Schuylkill; by letting off the gas gradually at an extreme height, by means of a cord and pulley, he converted the balloon into a parachute and thus came down. It was a most fearful undertaking and was anticipated by competent scientific authority as calculated to carry with it destruction of life.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee of Saturday contains the following letter from Vera Cruz, received on the preceding day by a Commercial House in New Orleans by the way of Havana. It leaves no doubt that the end of the French and Mexican drama is at hand.—*Louis Jour.*

VERA CRUZ, 27th Aug.

We are unable to tell how the present crisis will end. Different rumors are constantly circulating respecting the state of affairs. We think, however, that the arrival of the expected reinforcements will soon resolve the question.—Preparations are making in this city. Parapets have been erected on the principal edifices and houses in the vicinity of the harbor. The troops which had been stationed on the route between Jalapa and Vera Cruz have been ordered to repair to this city. There are almost daily departures: nearly all the principal families have left the city and the middle classes are following their example. They are beginning to talk about sending us (the French) into the interior. The commandant, we are informed, has received orders to this effect, and will doubtless execute them at the first appearance of the new reinforcements.

Several more brigs of war have arrived. A frigate, the Astrea, from Martinique, returned thither some days ago.

The naval reinforcements are expected towards the end of September.

The administration and the congress ascribe to each other the fault of bringing on the present state of affairs. In the meantime, the newspapers continue their ungenerous articles against the French.

All the archives and the plate of the churches have been sent to Jalapa.

HOSTILITIES ON THE S. W. FRONTIER.—We have already mentioned, that a Mexican officer was recently killed in the northern part of Texas, and that instructions and a journal were found on him, from which it appeared that a plan was on foot for forming an organization of the Indians in Texas and on the U. S. frontier for attacking the Texian settlements on Red River and laying waste the whole country from Fort Gibson to Nacogdoches. Gen. Arbuttle, on receiving this information and learning that large parties of Delawares and Cherokees had crossed over, and with a body of Mexicans, were ready for the attack, ordered two companies of dragoons to Fort Towson, to act as circumstances might require.

General A., in a letter to the Governor of Arkansas, dated Fort Gibson, Sep. 5, says: "Intelligence was received last night from Fort Jessup, which proves beyond a doubt that war has certainly commenced." A letter from a Mr. Green dated about the 21st of August, at Lima, 25 miles east of the Tausse Washita, says, "we have direct information that Capt. Farmer and thirty of his men have been killed on the Sabine, by the Indians, within the last three days. Bloodless, Lewis', and several other plantations, have been sacked, and their places surrounded, since Saturday, by hostile Indians. The road is completely lined with wagons for the lower prairies."

Gen. Arbuttle has communicated all the facts of the case to the Governor of Arkansas with orders to the commandant at Little Rock to furnish such ordinance as the Governor may require for the militia in the event of further hostilities.—*Louis Jour.*

We are informed, that as Gen. Atkinson and his family were recently returning to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, where they had been on a visit, the carriage in which they were riding was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom seized the reins of the horses whilst the other placed himself immediately in front to stop the carriage until the arrival of several accomplices who were close at hand. The driver, who fortunately had a pistol, shot the person who held the reins, and, putting whip to his horses, succeeded in extricating the party from further peril.

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago, Judge Dougherty, one of the most respectable citizens of St. Louis, was murdered upon the same road, and no doubt the General and his family were preserved from a similar fate by the presence of mind of his carriage driver.—A number of the citizens of St. Louis visited the place of attack next morning, but were unable to trace the assailants. Considerable blood was discovered upon the spot, but the accomplices, to avoid detection, had carried away the body.

Louis Jour.

An Important Discovery.—The Teeth.—Waldie of Philadelphia notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Doctor Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 68 South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a curious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from tooth-ache. Extraction was the remedy of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor human entities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pinchers were applied, as we have also experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effect would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied—and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thing of the effect he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extricated with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

"This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar, treble fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts, and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who, with many others, have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery.

A Snake Bite.—The following extraordinary case of mortality arising from the bite of a Rattlesnake was related to us by the Rev. Mr. Titchener, who was an eye witness to all the particulars he related, which occurred about one hour from the time of the occurrence. It took place during his last visit to the section where it occurred. He vouches for its correctness.

On Friday, July 6, 1838, about meridian, Mr. Jacob Heater, of Braxton county, Va., was bitten on the shin-bone, mid way between the knee and instep, by a rattlesnake, within about one fifth of a mile from his house. The wound appeared so trifling at first, as scarcely to attract his attention, but in a moment or two he was apprised of his danger by the burning and smarting of the wound, and the very strange sensation felt through the whole system. He immediately started for his house, and was unable to proceed further than his porch, where he fell. He commenced vomiting blood violently, and a death like sickness was felt at heart. His whole system became agitated and convulsed. In this awful situation he continued with but little intermission until death came to his relief at about ten o'clock at night. He died in the arms of one of his neighbors, surrounded by an affectionate wife and 13 children.

Mr. Heater was a member of the

Baptist Church, a kind neighbor, a kind affectionate husband and parent. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."
Marshall co. Va. Sentinel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

P. S. Loughborough to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

William J. Davis to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Georgia.

CONSULS.

John G. Feugel, for Leipsic, in Saxony.

Frederick Bousquet, for Certe in France.

Nathan Hayley, for Nantes, in France.

Richard J. Olney, for Mayaguez in the Island of Porto Rico.

Stephen Powers, for Basle in Switzerland.

Young J. Porter for Brazoria, in Texas.

Thomas W. Robeson, for Santa Martha, in the Republic of New Grenada.

Felix H. Sudu, for the Island of Gaudaloupe.

James R. Clendon, for the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand.

Philemon S. Parker for Bombay, in India.

We learn from the Natchez Courier that the U. S. Bank has purchased of the Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, the Union Bank Bonds of that State to the amount of five millions of dollars, which are to be paid for in the following manner: viz.

\$1,000,000 in New York or Philadelphia in cash down.

\$500,000 in Louisville, 60 days after 1st of November.

\$500,000 in New Orleans same date.

\$1,500,000 in Natchez, in Mississippi currency in December.

1,500,000 in New York or Philadelphia 60 days after the first of January.

In reference to this important transaction the Courier says:—*Balt. Amer.*

"Most sincerely do we congratulate the State of Mississippi upon this timely and advantageous negotiation. Nothing in the range of probability could have been done so signally beneficial to the citizens of our State, particularly those of the interior, as this arrangement. It will enable the Union Bank forthwith to commence discounting, which she will no doubt do, as we understand is the intention, at the rate of about a million and a half a month, until she will have loaned to our citizens about seven and a half millions. This will afford great relief to those who are compelled to pay money to the Marshal and Sheriffs at the fall terms of the courts; and thus save immense amounts of property from sacrifice under the hammer—it will immediately revive our currency and resuscitate the depressed condition of all the monetary affairs of the State; whereas, if the negotiation had not been made with Mr. Biddle, it could not have been made on this side the Atlantic. And even if the commissioners had been successful in Europe, the relief would have come too late for all those who need assistance this fall.

A barrister blind of one eye, pleading with his spectacles on, said, "Gentlemen, in my arguments, I shall use nothing but what is necessary;" "then, replied a wag, "take out one of the glasses of your spectacles."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York, is said to be worth the trifle of twenty-five millions of dollars—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This, at six per cent, would produce one million five hundred thousand dollars a year—one hundred and twenty-five thousand a month—four thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars a day—one hundred and seventy-three dollars an hour—two dollars eighty-seven and a half cents a minute—and nearly five cents a second! He will be rich by and bye.

A writer in the "Hesperian," a periodical publication of the West has a computation by which he satisfies himself and every body else for aught we know, that the valley lying between the great lakes, the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico, will contain in two centuries, three times the present population of the world, and that the productiveness of the soil is capable of sustaining five times that population. A great many potatoes may certainly be grown within these limits, and many other eatables, but it is our present opinion that, after all, there would be rather scanty rations for forty five hundred millions of "rational beings" upon these premises; because if they were rational, eating would be a part of their business, and it is doubtful whether they could raise enough to live upon comfortably through a hard winter, without taking a few acres "on shares" somewhere out of the aforesaid valley.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A JOKE FOR THE LADIES.—The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers, that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers and while they positively denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument: "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on; and pulling off this, is taking the left stocking off last."

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1838.

TRI-WEEKLY ARGUS.—We have received a paper bearing this title, published at New-Albany, Indiana. The paper is neatly printed, by C. W. HUTCHES, at \$4 per annum in advance, and so far as we can judge by the one before us, is an interesting sheet.

We find in the Argus a "Business Directory." A similar one we would recommend to the business men of Lexington, and offer the Gazette as a medium. We should be thankful to all, in business, to call, see the Directory, and, if approved, leave their names.

LOUISVILLE LITERARY REGISTER.—We believe there is no city in the Union, of the same population, having the same number of papers issued, and we presume so well patronized, as Louisville, Ky. We have received the 13th number of a paper bearing the above title, published by J. ELLIOT & Co. It is an uncommonly neat and executed sheet, of a mammoth size, and well filled with original and selected literary articles.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT, is the title of a new paper, published at Frankfort, the first number of which we have received, edited by E. W. COLEMAN, published by C. STONE & Co. It is an advocate for Democratic principles, but to be efficient, we should think it would do well not to be so much of an Ishmael—Yet we hope its editor and publisher may meet with all the patronage they desire, and that it may prove an efficient lever in the cause it advocates.

From the Maysville Monitor Extra, Oct. 16,

IMPORTANT REVOLUTION IN OHIO.

SHANNON ELECTED!!

Aware of the general anxiety prevailing to see the returns from Ohio, we hasten to lay before our readers such as have been received at this office. Never have we known such a triumphant and overwhelming revolution, as that, the result of which is given below. "The people of the Buckeye state have most nobly vindicated its honor. Shannon's majority cannot be less than 5000 votes, and may exceed it, and this too, when his vociferous opponents confidently anticipated about the like majority on the other side. Our gain in the Congressional delegation is alike signal and transcendent—out of 14 districts heard from, 11 have returned Democratic members. In the last Congress there were 8 Democrats to 11 hoco pocus. A majority in the legislature also is composed of Democrats. Was ever victory so complete!

1838. 1836.

Shannon.	Vance.	Baldwin.	Vance.
Adams,	300	000	977
Allen,	000	000	409
Athens,	000	000	736
Ashtabula,	000	000	860
Butler,	1489	2665	1363
Belmont,	530	2380	2443
Brown,	357	1590	1192
Carroll,	81	972	986
Clermont,	719	1851	1396
Columbiana,	650	2595	2357
Coshocton,		1193	840
Champaign,		620	1409
Clark,	800	496	1608
Clinton,		743	1300
Crawford,		587	544
Cuyahoga,	695	1694	2260
Delaware,	50	1158	1357
Dark,		563	572
Erie,		000	900
Franklin,	327	1284	2044
Fairfield,	1060	2639	1683
Fayette,		776	816
Gallia,		491	894
Greene,	512	722	1580
Geauga,		1092	2633
Guernsey,	250	1690	1900
Henry,		65	79
Harrison,	100	1611	1580
Highland,	225	1021	1357
Holmes,	528	896	232
Huron,	250	1946	2511
Hancock,		435	316
Hocking,	480	518	343
Jackson,	100	518	343
Jefferson,	600	1707	1184
Knox,	773	1829	1398
Lata,		324	432
Lawrence,		576	486
Licking,	950	2588	2136
Logan,		481	1182
Lorain,	130	1356	1298
Marion,	2	074	846
Meigs,		341	620
Miami,	544	847	1455
Monroe,		1068	406
Morgan,	583	1124	816
Muskingum,		2065	2861
Medina,		1050	1564
Madison,	188	438	928
Mercer,		265	201
Montgomery,	300	2140	2402
Pike,	150	534	400
Putnam,		184	171
Perry,	785	1572	1055
Pickaway,	122	1441	1354
Portage,		2525	3056
Preble,	556	676	1654
Richland,	1505	2390	1474
Ross,	280	1904	2317
Scioto,		530	977
Shelby,	90	392	502
Stark,	923	564	438
Sandusky,		918	766
Seneca,	250	2898	2872
Tuscarawas,		1104	1242
Union,	145	311	622
Wood,		225	493
Warren,	699	1102	1928
Washington,	100	900	848
Wayne,	1230	1507	1502
Williams,		226	158

VANCE'S majority in 1835, 6,046

From the Observer and Reporter, a good Whig paper of our city, of yesterday, we copy the following:

"OHIO ELECTIONS.—We have not received as yet complete returns of the elections which took place in Ohio on Tuesday of last week. Sufficient, however, is known to render it certain that the Whigs have been badly beaten.—From the best information we have been enabled to obtain, we have lost the Governor, a majority of the Congressional representation, and of the Legislature.

A slip from the office of the Columbus, (Ohio) Statesman, a Van Buren paper, dated on Friday last, states that as far as heard from, Shannon's (the Van Buren candidate for Governor) gain is upwards of 7000, and that his majority will be upwards of 5000. The same paper gives the names of the following members of Congress as having been ascertained to be elected:

- 1st dis. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, [V. B.]
- 2d " JOHN B. WELMER, [V. B.]
- 4th " THOMAS CORWIN, [W.]
- 5th " WM. DOAN, [V. B.]
- 8th " JOSEPH RIDGEWAY, [V. B.]
- 9th " WM. MEDILL, [V. B.]
- 10th " SAMSON MASON, [W.]
- 11th " ISAAC PARRISH, [V. B.] gain.
- 12th " JONATHAN TAYLOR, [V. B.] gain
- 13th " D. P. LEADBETTER, [V. B.]
- 14th " GEO. SWENEY, [V. B.]
- 17th " JOHN HASTINGS, [V. B.] gain.
- 18th " D. A. STARKWEATHER, [V. B.]
- 19th " H. SWEARINGEN, [V. B.] gain.

In the last Legislature, the Whigs had majority of 12 on joint ballot, 4 in the Senate and 8 in the House. The Statesman says that there are already changes enough to reverse this majority.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, likewise remarks,—"The accounts we receive are all squally. We advise our friends to prepare for a result to this effect."

"Four Whig members of Congress out of nineteen!! Governor and both branches of the Legislature loco-foco."

In the Chillicothe district Mr. Bond has been re-elected by a majority of nearly 200. This is a great triumph, when it is remembered that as violent exertions were made to procure his defeat as were ever made in an election."

The Ohio Statesman Extra, of the 15th, furnishes the following additions of members of Congress elected in that State.

- 5th District, WM. DOAN, Dem.
- 7th " WM. K. BOND, Fed.
- 15th " JOHN W. ALLEN, Fed.
- 16th " J. R. GIDDINGS, Fed.

GEORGIA.—From the several accounts we have received from this State, we should infer, that the State Rights party has succeeded over the Union party. The hoco-poco press has, in many instances, identified the Union party as the Van Buren party; but we have every reason to believe, that both parties are opposed to a Bank of the United States, and in favor of an independent treasury; wherefore, it is of but minor importance to the Democrats, which party has succeeded. We fight for principles, not for men.

MARYLAND.—Garrison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 341 votes over Steele, his Whig competitor. The Whigs claim a majority in each branch of the Legislature, whilst the Baltimore Republican asserts, that if the Democrats have not a majority there will be a tie.

CONNECTICUT.—We are not gormandisers—and consequently not disposed to swallow Connecticut as one loaf did the other's nose, which he had bitten off, upon compulsion, without pepper, salt, or mustard. But if our sister Connecticut has seen the humbuggery which has been employed to retain her in the Whig ranks, and is voluntarily coming over, we will most cordially tender her the right hand of fellowship, and say "glory enough for one day."

NEW JERSEY.—The Baltimore Patriot claims this State as having gone decidedly for the Whigs. It may be so—we have heard none out of the State pretend to claim it for the Democrats. In fact, had there been nothing left for the hoco-poco's, even the sober Gazette might have been induced to have joined the cry of "GREAT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY!!"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Baltimore Patriot gives very full returns from this state. Gen. PORTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is certainly elected by 5000. The city of Philadelphia gave a majority for RYMER, of upwards of 4000. The county of Berks on the other side, gave Porter over 3800. In addition to the returns of the Patriot, we have seen the Pittsburgh papers, which show a considerable increase for the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania, except the county of Alleghany. In our next we shall be able to give the precise majority for Porter. This election has been exceedingly animated, and well contested on each side.

From the Observer and Reporter.

At a meeting of the house keepers and others, of the Northwestern part of Fayette county, at the house of Danl. Ford, near Delphion, on the 9th October, 1838, called together for the purpose of taking measures the more effectually to suppress a spirit of insubordination which has been manifested to some extent of late, in this section of the county among the slaves; on motion, R. QUARLES was appointed President of the meeting, and W. Z. Thompson, Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Richard Spurr, Samuel S. Patterson, John L. M'Dowell, Reuben Houghton and Will. Z. Thompson, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting—who, after retiring a few minutes submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, an incendiary spirit has manifested itself amongst the negroes of this part of the county, which we believe have been caused by the late appointment of a patrol, since which time some of our citizens had some of their property burnt; and whereas, such a state of things tends much to destroy the peace and safety of this community:—

Therefore,

best exertions to detect and bring to punishment, all persons who have heretofore or may hereafter be guilty, either as principal or accessory, in such outrages.

2d. Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our patrol heretofore, and that we will aid them to suppress the unlawful conduct of our negroes; and we say to them "go ahead."

3d. Resolved, That we shall consider all white persons, who may hereafter oppose the lawful acts of our patrol, as enemies to the peace and welfare of our community, and deserving the contempt of every good citizen.

4th Resolved, That we will, to the best of our ability, assist the patrol in the discharge of their duty.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and published in each of the Lexington papers.

R. QUARLES, Pres.

WM. Z. THOMPSON, Secy.

The following table shows the times of holding elections, the seats of government, and the stated periods for the meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States in the Union:—

States.	Time of holding Elections.
Maine,	2d Monday in September.
N. Hampshire,	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont,	1st Tuesday in September.
Massachusetts,	2d Monday in November.
Rhode Island,	Governor & Senators in April.
Connecticut,	Representatives in April & August.
New York,	1st Monday in April.
New Jersey,	1st Monday, Tues. and Wednesday in November.
Pennsylvania,	2d Tuesday in October.
Delaware,	2d Tuesday in November.
Maryland,	1st Monday in October.
Virginia,	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina,	In July and August.
S. Carolina,	2d Monday in October.
Georgia,	1st Monday in October.
Alabama,	1st Monday in August.
Mississippi,	1st Monday in November.
Louisiana,	1st Monday in July.
Tennessee,	1st Thursday in August.
Kentucky,	1st Monday in August.
Ohio,	2d Tuesday in October.
Indiana,	1st Monday in August.
Illinois,	1st Monday in August.
Missouri,	1st Monday in August.
Michigan,	1st Monday in November.
Arkansas,	1st Monday in November.

SEATS OF GOV. Time of meeting of Leg.

States.	Time of meeting of Leg.
Maine,	August, 1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. H.	Coleridge, 1st do.
Vermont,	Montpelier, 2d Thursday in Oct.
Mass.	Boston, 1st Wednesday in Jan.
R. I.	Providence, 1st May, July, Oct. Jan.
Conn.	Hartford and New Haven, Last " Oct. Jan.
N. Y.	Albany, 1st Tuesday in Jan.
N. J.	Trenton, 4th " October.
Penn.	Harrisburg, 1st " December.
Del.	Dover, 1st Thurs. in Jan. bienn.
Md.	Annapolis, 1st Monday in Dec.
Va.	Richmond, 2d " November.
N. C.	Raleigh, 2d " "
S. C.	Columbia, 4th " "
Ga.	Milledgeville, 1st " "
Ala.	Tuscaloosa, 4th " October.
Miss.	Jackson, 4th " Novemb. bienn.
La.	New Orleans, 1st " January.
Tenn.	Nashville, 3d " Sept. bienn.
Ky.	Frankfort, Last day December.
Ohio,	Columbus, 1st Monday in Dec.
Ind.	Indianapolis, 1st " "
Illinois,	Vandalia, 1st " " bienn.
Mo.	Jefferson City 1st " " bienn.
Mich.	Detroit, 1st " January.
Ark.	Little Rock, 1st " "

From the Observer and Reporter, Oct. 17.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Professor Dudley performed the operation, of cutting for stone, or gravel in the bladder on a boy ten years old, on Saturday last, making the thirteenth case from the same county in Kentucky; and his ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVENTH operation of Lithotomy. The patient is doing very well and will be cured in the usual time. The operating room was crowded with students, who have visited Lexington from a number of States, for the advantages of the Transylvania Medical School. On Monday he made the operation for cataract, on an old gentleman from Tennessee, with the most favorable prospects of a speedy restoration of sight. The number of patients, who have resorted to Lexington this summer, to avail themselves of the skill of the Professor of Surgery in our School, has been unusually great, and the success of his practice still goes on undisturbed, and as if conducted by a charm.

Many stories we see are afloat regarding the unhappy duel which took place at Bayou St. Louis on Monday morning. Our object in naming the matter is not to enter minutely into the subject, but to correct some of the many errors that have crept into the press upon this subject. The parties quarreled on Saturday and were bound over to keep the peace within the state of Louisiana. This was the reason for the journey to the Bay, that place being in Mississippi. They fought with broad, and not small swords there was but one blow given by each party: the thrust of one took effect in the lower part of his adversary's abdomen, close upon the groin; the blow of the other fell while distended on the lunge, making a most severe cut through the right shoulder, and slightly wounding the head. We rejoice to learn that the wound of the former, Mr. C., has not proved fatal; how his adversary fares, we have not heard.

N. Orleans paper, Sept. 27.

MARRIED.—On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, JAMES G. McKINNEY, Esq. Mayor of Lexington, to Mrs. ELIZA A. PAYNE, of this county.

BOARDING

In a private family, with comfortable apartments, in a pleasant part of the city, may be obtained by one or two small families, and 3 or 4 gentlemen. Enquire of D. BRAD-FORD, Editor of the Gazette, or at this Office. Lexington, October 18, 1838—42-3t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recommended the Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. I. Winter and lately by F. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main-street, one door above Huggins's Corner, respectfully informs his friends and trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashionable and General Assortment of FALL & WINTER MERCHANDIZE, Consisting in part of the following, viz:

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French work, Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Table Cloth, figured and plain; French Merinos, Silks, Satins, French Chintz, Large Rich Broche, Harlequin and Worsted Shawls, and Worsted Handkerchiefs for winter wear, with a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enumerated; all of which have been bought with care and attention in the Eastern markets, upon such terms as will enable me to offer them very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons visiting this market will please give me a call, as it is my intention to keep good and desirable articles, and to offer them as low as any house in the West. Call and look any hour.

Jeans, Linseys, Socks, Tow and Flax Linen Feathers, Lard, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

Lexington, October 1838—42-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Tuesday, 30th inst., at the late residence of AUSTIN BRADFORD, deceased, on the road leading from Georgetown to Paris, about seven miles from Georgetown, two from Newtown, and two from Greenville, all the personal property of said decedent, to wit:

About 30 head of Horses,

Some MULES; 50 head of Cattle; 200 good Blooded Sheep. Also, the celebrated Stallion,

FROST, BY CADMUS.

Also, about 600 bushels of clean WHEAT; 100 bushels clean RYE; with a large quantity of Hay, Hemp and Oats, in the stack.—Also, 80 ACRES OF CORN IN THE FIELD.

Terms.—A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for sums of less size, cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

N. B. Will, perhaps, be offered at the same time, the whole Tract of Land on which said decedent lately resided, consisting of 5000 ACRES FIRST RATE LAND, WELL IMPROVED—AND

32 NEGROES.

Of different ages, sexes and sizes. THOMAS BRADFORD, Adm'r. J. DE' PH, Auctioneer. October 18, 1838.—42d

To All whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the worshipful County Court of Fayette, appointing Waller Bullock, George H. Bowman and William Atchison, with the surveyor of the County, commissioners to remark and procession the tract of Land hereafter mentioned—I will meet with said procession on Friday the 9th day of November, 1838, on the Land purchased by me of E. Smith's heirs, on the S. E. side of Mulberry st., part of the same being allotted to Casper Carjine, and W. Mitchell. And one other part adjoining, patented to Levi Todd. I will proceed round the lines of said tract of land, and at said various corners take such depositions, and produce such evidence as shall be necessary to establish said corners and lines.

JOHN NORTON.

Lexington, October 18, 1838—42-3t

THE DEPOSITORY

OF the Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, situate on Upper Street, in the room lately occupied by Drs. Letcher & Bell, is now in readiness to receive any articles that Families may wish to have made into Garments. Articles ready cut would be preferred, but if patterns are sent with the goods, they will be cut accordingly and made up to order. The applicants for work are very numerous, and orders can be promptly executed, to any reasonable extent.

For Sale at the Depository, all kinds of Ready Made CLOTHING, including Comfortables, servants' Clothing, Over-Costs, &c. at fair prices. By order of the Board of Managers, E. McKINNEY, Sec'y.

Lexington, October 11, 1838—41

BACON.

1200 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON

for sale, by BIRD SMITH.

Woodford county, Aug. 30, 1838—35tf

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR MAYES having resigned his professorship, the law department of Transylvania has been re-organized, a new professor created, and the following distribution and allotment made of the course of instruction.

A. K. WOOLLEY Esq. Professor of National Law, the elements of the Common Law, and Mercantile Law.

Hon. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, Professor of the Law of Contracts, of Evidence and Pleading.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Professor of Constitutional Law, the law of Comity—and Equity, in its various branches.

The price of each ticket twenty dollars. No pupil will be required to pay for more tickets than he may desire to take. But, the degree of Bachelor of Laws cannot be conferred on any one unless he shall have taken all the tickets for one session, or shall have taken all the tickets for one session, and shall either have been previously a licensed Lawyer, or have read law in some Law Office one year at least, and admitted into the senior class upon examination.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday in November next, and end on the last day of February succeeding. A portion of the Text Books will be furnished by the Department—the others the Pupils will be expected to supply themselves with, and can be obtained at the Book stores, in the city of Lexington.

The average price of good Boarding in the city of Lexington, will be from three to three and a half dollars per week.

Matriculation fee five dollars. Lexington, August 3, 1838.—32-6t.

To the Widows and Heirs of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and Late Wars.

I WILL attend to obtaining Bounty Land for the heirs of Officers of the Revolutionary and soldiers of the late War, and pensions for widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution. All widows who were the wives of officers or soldiers any time prior to the first of January, 1794, are now entitled to the same pension as their husbands would be entitled if they were alive. All officers, soldiers, or other persons, who furnished property or land destroyed for the use of the military during the late war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents now in my possession, I will, in many cases, be able to establish the claims. No charge will be made in any case, unless successful.

LEWIS C. SUGGETT,

New Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. Oct. 3, 1838—40 8t

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description of those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state. FRANCIS KRICKEL.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41tf

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sec.

TAKEN UP by William Mason, three miles from Lexington, on the Turnpike road to Mayfield, a Dark Brown Horse, between 12 and 15 years old, about 15 hands high, his right hind foot white, star in his forehead—the cap of his right hip appears sunk, shod all round; appraised at \$15.

Also, a Sorrel Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 13 1/2 hands high, both white feet on the left side, blaze face, shod all round; appraised to \$60 by H. B. Branklin and Robert Huston, before me this 5th day of October, 1838.

DAN. BRADFORD, J. P.

Copy—Att. J. C. RODES, clk. f. c. c.

42-3t

Penmanship.

CHARLES QUINN respectfully informs the citizens, that he will be happy to instruct persons disposed to make acquisitions in this elegant accomplishment. Specimens of the most elegant and fashionable hands can be exhibited—and let those interested judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-President of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:

"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public in his peculiar qualifications in his art—and I also refer persons to his exhibitions of his performances, which he carries with him."

RH. M. JOHNSON.

September 25, 1838.—40

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

FIFTEEN
Mammoth Lotteries,
 TO BE DRAWN IN OCTOBER!



50,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 40,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 30,000 DOLLARS!

At the frequent and earnest request of my numerous correspondents throughout the U. States and Canada for **LARGE Schemes**, I am at length enabled, after considerable exertion, to submit to their attention the most **Splendid SERIES OF LOTTERIES**, to be drawn in the month of October, ever offered—in which are the following:

50,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 40,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 30,000 DOLLARS!

10 PRIZES OF 20,000 DOLLARS!
 To perfect this truly brilliant list has been attended with considerable expense and labor. The kind patronage and encouragement I continue to receive, cannot fail to stimulate my endeavors to gratify the wishes of thousands of correspondents.

During a period of 13 years, with a correspondence of unequal magnitude, no complaint has been, or can be made of want of punctuality or of inattention to instructions. Promptitude and regularity have, and shall, continue to mark my system of business, and regardless of trouble and expense, to afford the earliest and most complete information.

I again respectfully caution my friends and patrons, not to be deceived by **FALSE** representations of my having removed, or of having altered the name of my Paper, which is still entitled **"SYLVESTER'S REPORTER,"**—Counterfeit Detector, &c. &c.

All orders and communications must be addressed in full to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
 130 Broadway, and 22 Wall st. New York.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
 For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

CLASS No. 6 FOR 1838.
 To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 20, 1838.

CAPITALS:
\$40,000!
 10,000 DOLLARS. 6,000 DOLLARS!
 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars!
 1,940 Dollars! 50 prizes of 1,000 Dollars!
 30 prizes of 250 Dollars! 50 of 200 Dollars!
 63 prizes of 150 Dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.—A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130.—Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
 For the Benefit of the Monocladia Academy.

CLASS No. 6 FOR 1838.
 To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 27, 1838.

SCHEME:
40,000 Dollars.
15,000 DOLLARS, 10,000 DOLLARS!
 6,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars!
 2,330 Dollars! &c. &c.

30 prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 60 of \$500!
 60 of \$300! 120 of 200 Dollars!
 Tickets \$10.—Shares in proportion.
 A Certificate of a Package of 26 whole Tickets will be sent for only \$140.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.
 CLASS No. 16 FOR 1838.

TO BE DRAWN AT BALTIMORE, MD. OCT. 31, 1838.

CAPITALS:
\$20,000—\$6,000—\$3,000.
 3,000 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars! 1,493 Dollars!
 20 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!
 20 of 500 Dollars! 20 of 300 Dollars! &c.

Tickets \$5.—Shares in proportion.
 A Certificate of a Package of 26 whole Tickets will be sent for \$75.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway.
 Sept. 13, 1838—37

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!
 A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO.
 No. 53, Marble Front.
 Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
 ON THE 1st OF NOVEMBER.

THE FARM on which Alexander McPheters (deceased) formerly resided, in Jessamine county, 2 miles northeast of Nicholasville, containing about
390 ACRES OF LAND,
 with a good Brick Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings, orchard, never failing spring, &c. all enclosed in iron and grass, and well calculated for a Stock Farm. It will be exposed to sale at public vendue on the first day of November next. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in equal payments in one and two years. Possession of the Mansion house and most of the farm immediately given, and balance by the first of March next. The premises can be seen by applying to the subscribers, one residing on the farm and the other adjoining. A good and sufficient title will be made.

WILLIAM W. PHEETERS,
ROBERT M. PHEETERS,
 Sept. 12, 1838.—37-4f.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 OWING to some three or four cases of Small Pox being in different parts of the City, I hereby give notice, to stop its spreading, that all persons who have not been vaccinated will forthwith apply to a Doctor, and have it done. In case the applicant is not able to pay, the city will pay for him. Dr. Cloud and his Son have promised to attend to all families who are unable to pay, and report all persons who refuse or neglect to be vaccinated; all those refusing, and taking the disease, will be sent to a house provided for them. It is hoped no person will neglect this notice.

J. G. MCKINNEY, Mayor.
 Lexington, Oct. 1, 1838—40

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS.

WILL, in future, practice in association. Their office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennam's Hotel.
 Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-4f.

UPHOLSTERING!
 Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
 on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
 Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-4f

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office;

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
 Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-4f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
 No. 38, West Main street,
 Corner of Main-Cross street,
 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
 [Successor to Bain & Tod.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;
 with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.
 He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt, they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.
 Lexington, June, 1838.—23-4f

HORACE E. DIMICK'S



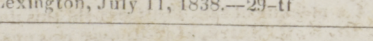
CABINET WAREROOM.
 No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and of good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.
 Lexington, July 11, 1838.—23-4f

A CARD.



FRANKLIN THORPE,
 (Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddlery Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
 Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3m

DR. CROSS
 HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 32-4f

DR. HOLLAND
 HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COVLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-14f.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
 Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE.
 FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.



U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

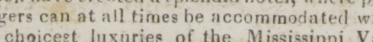
At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy built coaches every morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments,) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail line at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockroe, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.
 Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MC CONATHY, Agent.
 Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-4f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.



THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
 He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,
 Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL** in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

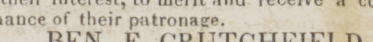
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
 Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51-4f.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD.
 HAVING entered in partnership, tender services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-4f.

DR. S. C. TROTTER.



HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheap-side; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m

Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

MAD DOGS.
 AT a meeting of the Mayor and City Council, on the 24th inst. it was unanimously Resolved, That after Saturday the 29th inst. all DOGS found running in the City limits, be killed. This is therefore to give notice to the citizens of Lexington and the County, that there will be persons appointed to carry into effect the resolution. It is only necessary to say, there is no doubt but a Mad Dog passed through the City on Monday morning, and all good citizens will confine or kill their Dogs. This resolution will remain in force until notice is given by me to the contrary.

JAS. G. MCKINNEY, Mayor.
 Lexington, Sept. 27, 1838—39-3f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
 RUN AWAY from my employ- Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Beckridge—He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stutters. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthia road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN P. INNIS.
 September 13, 1838.—37

Light House
 THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPRAULING WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
 Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-4f.

Exchange Hotel
 CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner.

The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.

THOMAS P. HART.
 June 26, 1838.—30-14f

Notice.
 I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
 Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES.

And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

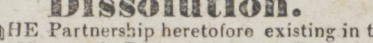
JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
 Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
 AND TURF REGISTER,
 PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance.
W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
 Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. opt. 15, 1836—55-4f.

Dissolution.
 THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
 Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-4f.

JABEZ BEACH.

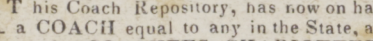


AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company



Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

—This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
 Lex., May 7, 1838—21-4f

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
 UNDER THE FIRM OF **BROWNING & HEADLEY.**
 N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Maker, or Wagon Maker, who can constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices, Smiths, of respectable parentage, and who can give well recommended. Pl.

Lex Sept. 7.—53-4f

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
 SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
 A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
 An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
 A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.
 At his Drug Store, Cheap-side, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-4f.

SEGUIE'S ACOUSTIC DROPS,
 AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUIE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c., and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the great relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief.

DIRECTIONS.
 First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 or 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
 This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguire intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.
 Prefect of Westminster Abbey.
 London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguire having imparted to me the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.

Signed,
J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
A. ALDERNEY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguire.
 Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which put me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles. I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.

London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars. Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.

Dr. J. Seguire.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefited, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simmonson, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.
 Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguire's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.

[TRANSLATION.]
 Libon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Seguire submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Seguire's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.